A new class of liquid crystal compounds is based on tolane and bis-tolane structures:

$$R_{n}$$
 $Z_{1}$ 
 $Y_{1}$ 
 $X_{2}$ 
 $Y_{2}$ 

(Structure IV)

$$R_m$$
 $T_2$ 
 $T_1$ 
 $T_2$ 
 $T_1$ 
 $T_2$ 
 $T_2$ 
 $T_2$ 
 $T_2$ 
 $T_2$ 
 $T_3$ 

(Structure V)

in which X is a polar group such as F (fluoro), CN (cyano), OCF<sub>3</sub> (trifluoromethoxy), or NCS (isothiocyanate) at least one of the pairs of sites  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$ ,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$ , and for the bis-tolane derivatives,  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are fluoro groups.

T<sub>1</sub> for the tolane derivatives is always a triple bond. For the bis-tolane derivatives, T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> are either both triple bonds or one of the two groups is a double bond with and the other remains a triple bond.

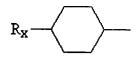
 $R_n$  or  $R_m$  may be an alkyl group having the general formula  $C_nH_{2n+1}$ , an alkenyl group having the general formula  $C_nH_{2n-1}$ , an alkoxy group having the general formula

OC<sub>n</sub> $H_{2n+1}$ , or an alkenoxy group having the general formula  $-OC_nH_{2n-1}$ . Additionally, for the tolane compounds,  $R_n$  may be a cyclohexyl substituent:

Page 36
Polar Tolane Liquid Crystals
Wu, Dalton, and Chai

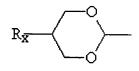
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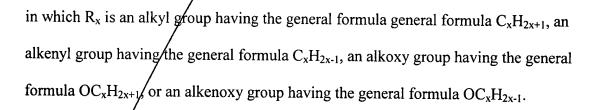


(Structure VI)

or a dioxane substituent:



5 (Structure VII)



These compounds exhibit useful nematic ranges and melting points. Also disclosed are eutectic mixtures including these compounds.